

URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 6 2

G.L. MEACHIM, M.B., Ch.B.
Medical Officer of Health

C.R. LILL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Retired October, 1962)
Public Health Inspector

H. MADDOCK, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector

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CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. Maddock, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

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TOWN HALL,
MATLOCK,
DERBYSHIRE.

TEL. MATLOCK 3144



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To the Chairman and Members of the Matlock Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year 1962.

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

For many years much has been accomplished in the control of infectious diseases. 1962, However, is remarkable in the fact there has been a complete absence of the following notifiable diseases: Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Puerperal Fever, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Poliomyelitis. In immunization against poliomyelitis it is well to remind parents that no injection is now required. The vaccine is administered by mouth and not only painless but also made palatable. Some cases of food poisoning notified arose from lack of facilities in the home for food storage or carelessness in the use of such facilities even when available. In no case was any catering establishment involved. One case was traced to food imported from another district.

Tuberculosis.

The two cases notified were persons in the middle age group and may be due to a breakdown of an old lesion which in youth or early twenties had healed. Breakdown could be caused or aggravated by smoking and especially if the latter produced paroxysms of coughing. Bad housing, overcrowding, ill ventilated rooms all weaken resistance to tubercular infection.

2. DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS

As in previous years diseases of the heart and circulation are the major cause of death. Although much is known of the processes in the body which cause these disasters, as yet, the factor which first start them off is not known. What we do know is that over eating, over drinking and over-time can aggravate disease and lead to shortening of life. The influence of night work calls for more investigation, the type of work involved, and whether an age limit should be introduced for night workers. It is doubtful if the average worker obtains sufficient rest. The so called leisurely activities at the weekend leaves the individual tense and often irritable. Monday morning reveals many a Weary Willie, unfit for work.

3. LUNG CANCER

Deaths from Lung Cancer have increased by over 100%. In consideration of the various factors involved, the dictates of common sense rule out heavy smoking and let in clean air. Sources of air pollution such as smoke or dust particles should be rigidly controlled at source. The day should not be far distant when the supply of smokeless fuels is large enough to serve every household. A smokeless zone covering the whole of Britain could then be an accomplished fact.

4. ACCIDENTS

In the Home accidents are commonest at the extremes of life, Children under 5 and old people. Burns result from inefficient guarding of fires and often due to the setting alight of night clothes and dresses. Fireguards are essential where there are young children and clothes should be of material so treated that they do not burst into flames.

4. ACCIDENTS (Continued)

Hot tea causes many scalds, the teapot may be upset by pulling on the table cloth or by leaving the spout projecting over the end of a tray or table.

Old people easily lose their balance and are highly susceptible to falls. Rugs and polished floors are a menace. Where steps are really necessary handrails should be provided.

5. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

These are the concern of the management, factory inspectors and the workers themselves. Fatigue is a factor in causing them and are more likely to occur when the person concerned is tired.

6. ROAD ACCIDENTS

It was suggested in last year's report that an enquiry should be held in all cases of serious ~~local~~ accidents. It is encouraging to know that schemes are now in operation in two counties. Useful information will be collected and may well be the start of a new era in driving not to the danger of the public.

7. CONGENITAL DEFECTS

It is common knowledge that drugs may cause congenital defects. Also the full effects of radiation due to fall out has not, as yet, been experienced in all parts of the world. We hope it never will. The causes of many defects are not sufficiently understood in order to prevent their occurrence but infection e.g. German Measles (Rubella) is a cause in some. It is recognised that the older the mother the more risk there is of the child being abnormal. Mothers between the ages of 20 and 30 run the least risk of having defective children.

8. SAFETY OF DRUGS

The Committee on Safety of Drugs will start assessing reports on toxicity tests and chemical trials on 1st January, 1964. The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry and the Proprietary Association of Great Britain have undertaken not to submit a new drug for clinical trial or to market a new drug after that date against the advice of the Committee.

My thanks to the members of the Council and to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help during the year. I would also like to express appreciation of the assistance received from the staff of the Health Department, and also the co-operation of officials of other Departments.

G. L. Meachim,

Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1963.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1962

MATLOCK DISTRICT

Disease	Under												TOTAL
	One year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Enteric Fever:- Typhoid Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil Nil Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil Nil Nil
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil

INFECTIOUS DISEASESCases notified during 1962

Number of Cases	
Noti- fied	Removed to Hospital

Tuberculosis - Pulmonary

2

-

Tuberculosis - Other forms

2

-

Smallpox:-

No. vaccinated and re-vaccinated Nil

No. vaccinated in infancy Nil

Scarlet Fever

-

-

Diphtheria

Nil

-

Enteric Fever:-

Typhoid

Nil

-

Para-typhoid

Nil

-

Puerperal Pyrexia

Nil

-

Cerebro-spinal fever

Nil

-

Erysipelas

Nil

-

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Nil

-

Acute Encephalitis

(a) Infective

Nil

-

(b) Post-infective

Nil

-

Acute Poliomyelitis

(a) Paralytic

Nil

-

(b) Non-Paralytic

Nil

-

Pneumonia

1

-

Measles

Nil

-

Whooping Cough

Nil

-

Food Poisoning

3

-

Meningococcal Infection

Nil

-

Dysentery

Nil

-

Immunisation Against Diphtheria - Children Immunised1962

Primary immunisations - 190

Booster injections - 63

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:- Total	148	138	286
Legitimate	141	132	273
Illegitimate	7	6	13

Still Births:-Total	3	1	4
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths all Ages:-	134	115	249
-------------------	-----	-----	-----

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

Total	3	4	7
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Live Births.....	286
------------------	-----

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.00
--	-------

Still-births.....	4
-------------------	---

Still-births rate per 1,000 live & still-births.....	13.98
--	-------

Total live and still-births.....	290
----------------------------------	-----

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	7
---	---

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births -	
Total.....	24.47
Legitimate.....	24.47
Illegitimate.....	Nil

Neo-natal (first four weeks).....	7
-----------------------------------	---

Early Nec-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births).....	24.47
---	-------

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths & deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live & still births).....	37.97
--	-------

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births..	4.76
--	------

Maternal deaths (including abortions).....	Nil
--	-----

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births...	Nil
--	-----

Death rate per 1,000 population is.....	13.06
---	-------

TABLE OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY FOR 8 YEARS

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Birth Rate	13.04	13.46	13.66	12.22	13.30	14.55	14.11	15.00
Death Rate all causes	12.06	11.33	10.66	10.03	11.02	11.76	11.89	13.06
Deaths under 1 year - all causes per 1,000 live births	20.83	24.39	12.00	12.76	32.73	22.14	7.48	24.47

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW TUBERCULOSIS CASES
IN MATLOCK AREA

TUBERCULOSIS Age Period	NEW CASES				MORTALITY			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, Other	1	-	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	-	4
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	7	1	8
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	1	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	9	18
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	4	1	5
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	17	25	42
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	30	16	46
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	2
20. Other heart disease	18	18	36
21. Other Circulatory Disease	6	13	19
22. Influenza	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia	2	2	4
24. Bronchitis	18	6	24
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	-	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	9	15
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
34. All other accidents	1	3	4
35. Suicide	2	5	7
36. Homicide	-	-	-
Total Deaths, all causes	134	115	249

MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1962

Chairman of the Council

Councillor T.Neville, J.P.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor I.E.Twigg.

Health Committee

Chairman: Councillor T.W.Spencer, B.E.M.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor F.L.Farmer.

Councillors: S.E. Elliott.
P.F. George.
Mrs.A.M. Greatorex.
A. James.
Mrs.D.A. Johnson.
T. Neville.
L.E. Twigg.
G.H. Walters.
Mrs.L.Wright.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

G. Leslie Meachim, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

C. Raymond Lill, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Retired October, 1962).

Additional Public Health Inspector:-

Herbert Maddock, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year, 1962.

Mr.C.R.Lill retired from the post of Chief Public Health Inspector in October, 1962, and I took on the difficult task of following in the footsteps of a man who has given over 45 years of faithful and conscientious service to this Council. I hope that in the years to come I shall fully justify the confidence placed in me.

This report gives details of most of the work carried out by the Public Health Department, but it would be wrong to assume that all that should have been done has in fact been done.

The amount of day to day work falling upon the Health Department has steadily increased over the past few years and continues to do so. It was not found possible to carry out regular inspections of food premises, factories,shops etc. and with the proposed implementation of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, and the Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, a further heavy burden will be placed on this Department. In addition more and more people are seeking advice from the department on various aspects of Public Health and interviewing these people and answering their queries is taking up more and more time.

We shall at all times continue to deal with the most important work and endeavour to carry out routine inspections whenever possible, but if all the duties falling on the Council, for which this department is responsible, are to be fully discharged consideration must be given to the question of employing further qualified staff.

May I take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the Council for their help and support at all times, the Medical Officer of Health and other officials for their help, and lastly, but by no means least, my colleagues in the department who carry out their duties quietly and effeciently, often under very trying circumstances.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. MADDOCK,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,
Matlock.

November, 1963.

Statistical Summary.

Rateable Value of General Rate at 31/3/62	£245,232.
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate 1962/63	£1,000.
Area of District	16,598 acres.
Population (Estimated Mid 1962)	19,060.
Number of inhabited houses	6,132.
Council Houses at 1st April, 1963	945.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1962

Inspections made and nuisances abated.	Inspections.
Miscellaneous	645
Defective privies, pails etc.	-
Conversion of privies to w.c's.	10
Conversion of pails to w.c's.	237
Conversion of privies to pails	3
Defective water closets	15
Additional water closets	7
Dust Bins	367
No disconnection of waste pipes	-
Waste pipes, traps, drains	26
Drains obstructed	42
Drains reconstructed	1
Paving of courts and yards	1
Roof repairs	51
Rain water piping and eaves	18
Defective sinks	5
Windows	8
Walls	5
Dampness	32
Water supply	9
Premises Cleaned	-
Offensive accumulations	5
Pigsties	1
Fireplaces and smoke	37
Floors	1
Plaster	9
Doors	1
Food Storage	-
	<u>1,526</u>
Housing inspections	550
Factories, workshops & offices	27
Dairies, distributors, samples	1
Meat Inspection	674
Fish and Chips	3
Butchers	25
Cafes etc.	26
Bakehouses	1
Licensed Premises	18
Food Shops	22
Food premises	10
Ice-cream	56
Market stalls	23
Slaughterhouses	596
Swimming Pools	15
Tents, Vans, Moveable Dwellings	83
Controlled Tip and Depot	406
Offensive Trades	-
	<u>2,526</u>

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

1961

	Number of Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	19	5	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	124	22	2	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	143	27	2	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

	No. of cases in which defects were found Found Reme- Referred died To H.M. by H.M. Inspector				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act relating to Outwork	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	3	-	2	-

<u>OUTWORK</u>	No. of out-workers in August list reqd. by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices Prose- Served cutions
Wearing apparel making etc.	11	-	-	-	-

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

	No. on Register	Increase or Decrease	Inspections Made
Bakehouses	4	-	1
Canal Boats	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-
Dairies	5	-	1
Factories & Workplaces	135	-8	27
Houses let in Lodgings	-	-	-
Ice-cream Premises:-			
(a) Manufacturers	1	-	15
(b) Dealers	128	+3	41
Market Stalls	-	-	52
Milk Distributors	12	-	4
Moveable Dwellings (a) Sites	11	-	83
(b) Dwellings	120	-6	98
Offensive Trades	1	-	-
Outworkers	12	+1	-
Preserved Food Stores	17	-	12
Slaughterhouses:-			
(a) Public Abattoirs	-	-	-
(b) Private	7	-	596
Knackers Yards	-	-	-
Swimming Baths	3	-	40
Shops	333	-	22

SAMPLING

	No. of Samples taken.	Meth. Blue Sat. Unsat.	
Ice-cream	56	50	6
		Meth. Blue Phosphatase Sat. Unsat. Sat. Unsat.	
Milk (a) Routine	23	23	1 - -
		Positive Negative	
(b) Biological	-	-	-

WATER SUPPLIES

New houses 214

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION (CONTINUED)

DRAINAGE

No. of houses in district connected to sewer 5,812

No. of houses in district not connected to
sewers 438

No. of connections made during year:-

(a) existing houses 17

(b) new houses 214

(c) other premises NIL

No. of conversions of other closets to w.c's. 17

HOUSING

Estimated No. of houses declared 'unfit', 1.1.55 to 31.12.62. 154

No. of houses demolished or closed, 1.1.55 to 31.12.62. 152

During the year:-

(1) Houses demolished

(a) in Clearance Areas 6

(b) not in Clearance Areas 15

Unfit houses closed 20

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied 74

Unfit houses in temporary use -

Houses in Clearance Areas purchased 6

No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 23

No. of houses in respect of which Clearance Orders were made NIL

No. of houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted 2

No. of premises in respect of which Closing Orders were made 8

(2) Improvement Grants

(a) No. approved for conversion or improvement
(Housing Act, 1958) 18

(b) No. approved for improvement (Housing Act, 1959)
(Standard Grants) 47

No. of new dwellings completed

(a) by local authority 126

(b) by private enterprise 85

Consequent upon the continued expansion of the Hurst Farm Estate, more families were rehoused from houses unfit for human habitation and not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense.

The Council's Slum Clearance programme is well up to schedule, but the majority of houses remaining on the list are occupied by old persons who require bungalow or flat accommodation, and the need now is for more and more accommodation of this type, on sites reasonably accessible to shops and bus routes.

With the end of the Council's first programme of slum clearance in sight, attention might now be focused on the improvement of older houses which are structurally sound, free from damp and have a reasonable life left.

Landlords generally have not availed themselves of the standard or discretionary grants and it would appear that if the occupants of these older houses are to have the benefit of a bathroom, hot water supply and internal sanitation, an element of compulsion will have to be introduced by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Good housing is an essential requisite for a happy family life and every effort must be made to try and achieve this aim for all families.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

A weekly collection of domestic refuse was being made throughout the district by the end of the year under review, whenever staff and weather permitted. Delay under extreme conditions of weather is unavoidable although this is not always appreciated by a few householders.

There were a number of staff changes throughout the year but at all times there remained a hardcore of dependable workers, who, if treated with the respect they deserve, will give householders a service as good and, in some cases, considerably better than that obtaining in other parts of the Country.

Three vehicles are employed full time on refuse collection, one Shelvocke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper and two Karrier Bantams, one of which will be replaced by a rear loading Karrier Dual Tip Vehicle in 1963.

The increasing bulkiness of refuse makes it necessary for larger capacity vehicles to be employed on the work to prevent an increase in the number of journeys to the refuse tip, but the character of the district limits the size of vehicle which we can employ, particularly in Matlock Bath.

The partial municipal bin scheme is still in operation and details of the number of bins provided in 1962 are given below. It will be noted that the great majority of people have purchased bins outright, and I think that this is due to a growing realisation amongst householders that the 7s./6d. annual charge is not in payment of a hire purchase agreement.

We still have with us the old bath or dolly tub used as a receptacle for the storage of refuse and the only way to ensure that approved type bins are used throughout the district is for the bins to be provided by the local authority as part of the refuse collection service.

The paper sack has found favour amongst some local authorities and there is no doubt that the job of the refuse collector is made considerably easier and cleaner by the use of this type of receptacle. It is hoped that a pilot scheme can be instituted in this district in 1963 to obtain first hand information as to their suitability or otherwise.

Details of Bins Supplied.

	Paid	On Rates	Replacements	Total
1950	63	72	-	135
1951	61	81	-	142
1952	55	57	-	112
1953	55	39	-	94
1954	45	25	-	70
1955	37	24	2	63
1956	44	34	10	88
1957	23	67	19	109
1958	62	39	12	113
1959	22	24	6	52
1960	34	20	6	60
1961	86	10	5	101
1962	120	9	9	138
	707	501	69	1,277

PUBLIC CLEANSING (CONTINUED)

Trade Refuse

The collection of trade refuse is carried out weekly and special collections are made on request when labour is available. The following charges are made:-

One bin emptied weekly - free.

All other bins - £2.12s.0d. a year.

Some tradespeople prefer to deliver their own refuse to the Controlled Tip and the usual charge of 4s/6d per load is made.

Refuse Disposal

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Dimple Farm site. In addition to an estimated 6,500 tons of household refuse we have disposed of a great deal of builders and civil engineering contractors waste, and there is no doubt that the constant levelling of this last mentioned material on to the household refuse by our International Bulldozer, coupled with the liberal use of insecticide has given better control all round, and no complaints were received from householders nearby of cricket infestation. Obtaining sufficient and suitable covering material is a worrying problem for many Cleansing Officers but I am pleased to say that, up to now, this problem has not existed in Matlock.

Waste Paper Salvage

A weekly collection of waste paper and cardboard is made at all shops, industrial and other premises requiring such a service.

Due to the accumulation of large stocks of waste paper, the merchants were compelled to restrict the amount of salvage collected from local authorities throughout the whole of the year and the policy is reflected in the reduced tonnage despatched by the Council. It is hoped that these restrictions will be relaxed in the not too distant future.

Bonus payment to the refuse collectors and other staff engaged on the work for 1962/63 amounted to £493 as against £799 last year.

Details are given below of salvage sales since 1947, what show a considerable reduction in income this year as against the 1961/62 figure. It is anticipated, however, that the inception of a bonus scheme for salvage other than waste paper (scrap metal, rags, etc.) will offset any reduction in income consequent upon the restriction of paper sales.

TABLE OF SALVAGE INCOME

	Tons Paper	Income Paper	Tons all Salvage	Income all Salvage
1947/48	104	687	114	803
1948/49	166	1187	183	1318
1949/50	196	1354	248	1475
1950/51	203	1504	226	1555
1951/52	234	3828	260	3934
1952/53	202	1741	236	1875
1953/54	214	1545	259	1731
1954/55	210	1608	257	1789
1955/56	303	2718	359	2973
1956/57	318	2672	363	2963
1957/58	327	2763	365	3027
1958/59	333	2792	353	2858
1959/60	356	2931	375	3062
1960/61	377	3055	390	3156
1961/62	383	3217	386	3244
1962/63	315	2543	322	2622
	4,241	36,145	4,696	38,385

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

The following table gives details of food condemned as unfit for human consumption other than butchers' meat at slaughterhouses.

Ham	14 lbs.	Chicken	27 lbs.
Fruit Pulp	3 tins.	Beef	87 lbs.
Bacon	3 lbs.	Sausages	15 lbs.
Corned Beef	30 lbs.		

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

To ensure that a satisfactory standard of hygiene exists at all times in premises where food is manufactured or sold it is necessary for regular routine visits to be made at frequent intervals, but I am afraid that the happy state of affairs does not exist at the present time.

Whenever possible visits are made and no opportunity is lost to stress to food handlers the need for thorough cleanliness at all times to person, clothing, premises and equipment.

Improvements were made at several premises, and most persons engaged in the industry are co-operative. Unfortunately there are a few who need constant reminders of their duties to the general public.

The following table contains details of inspections made of food premises.

<u>Food Premises.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Visits.</u>
Bakehouses	4	1
Butchers Shops	18	25
Catering Establishments	45	26
Wet Fish Shops	6	6
Ice Cream Shops	128	56
General Food Shops	91	1
Licensed Premises	52	18
Market Stalls	10	23
Preserved Food	17	12
Fish and Chip Shops	9	3
Slaughterhouses	7	596
	<u>387</u>	<u>757</u>

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

No. of Registered Manufacturers	1
No. of Registered Dealers	128
No. of Inspections	56

56 samples of ice cream were taken during the year for analyses under the Methylene Blue Test and were graded as follows:-

<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
42	8	1	5

Appropriate action was taken and advice given in all cases where unsatisfactory results occurred. During the year the amount of softer ice cream sold by itinerant vendors from continuous extruders showed a considerable increase, and appear to be gradually replacing the more solid article. It is, of course, essential that considerable attention to detail should be paid when daily cleaning and sterilisation is carried out.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There are 11 licensed caravan sites throughout the district with accommodation for 120 caravans. Caravans used for permanent human habitation are accommodated on the largest and best equipped site at Darley Dale. 83 inspections have been made at various times and in most cases every effort is being made to comply with site licence conditions.

SWIMMING POOLS

We have two public swimming pools and one private pool in the district which have been well maintained during the year.

Samples Taken: 40, of which 32 were satisfactory and 8 unsatisfactory.

In all cases of unsatisfactory samples the cause was due to insufficient chlorine or a defect in the chlorine application. Advice was given regarding the necessity at all times, particularly at time of peak load, of ensuring sufficient chlorine is available in the water to secure freedom from bacteria.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Sewerage and Drainage.

Work of the Darley Dale Sewerage Scheme continued throughout the year and at the time of writing this report completion is in sight. We are still, however, left with the unsewered parishes of Slailey and Ribber, where pail closets are the rule and not the exception. Surely it is not beyond the realms of possibility that this state of affairs will be remedied in the not too distant future.

The Council continued with the policy of compulsory pail closet conversions and notices were served on the owners of all such premises in Cromford requiring the installation of water closets.

The cleansing of these insanitary abominations is a filthy job for any man, and I trust that the Council will continue with its present policy until the night soil cart is a thing of the past.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

No premises were found verminous but it was necessary to serve informal notices on three occupiers requiring cleansing of their houses.

We were also asked for help and advice in dealing with several severe infestation of ants and a number of troublesome wasp nests.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one such premise in the district, a hide and skin merchant situated at Darley Dale. Unfortunately the building used for this purpose is constructed of temporary materials, and will in my opinion have to be replaced with a more suitable structure.

MARKET STALLS

The market is open on Tuesday and ~~Saturday~~ ^{Friday} each week, and amongst the stalls there are three selling greengrocery, one selling fish, one selling cooked meats, one selling cakes and confectionery and one selling sweets. The stallholders have at all times co-operated with the department in an effort to maintain a satisfactory standard of hygiene in rather difficult circumstances.

The provision of a hot water supply in the nearby public conveniences would be a considerable help in our efforts to further raise the standard.

23 visits were made to food stalls throughout the year.

BAKEHOUSES

There are now only 4 bakehouses being used in this district. It was found necessary to ask for structural alteration and improvements at one premise to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

FISH AND CHIP SHOPS

There are nine premises in the area where these popular foods are manufactured and sold for consumption off the premises. Hygiene standards are generally good, but it was found necessary to require improvements at one shop.

It is a great pity that the customers are not as hygienic and litter conscious as the shopkeepers. We might not then see the main streets of Matlock and Matlock Bath littered with fish and chip papers at the week-ends and during holiday times.

MEAT MANUFACTURING PREMISES

Meat products viz. sausages, meat pies, potted meat etc. are ideal vehicles of infection and many outbreaks of food poisoning have resulted from the consumption of contaminated cooked meats. With this in mind I am very pleased to report that the standard of hygiene and cleanliness in the four premises where the manufacture of meat products is the principle trade is very high.

LICENSED PREMISES

Licensed Premises in District	46	Inspections -16
Licensed Clubs in District	6	Inspections - 2

As far as it was possible to ascertain by inspection, licensed premises in the district are maintained in a satisfactory condition.

MEAT INSPECTION

Again this year it has been possible to maintain 100 per cent inspection of all animals slaughtered in the six licensed slaughterhouses at present in use in this district. Unfortunately some slaughterhouse operators found it necessary to work at the weekend, and this has necessitated a certain amount of inspection on Saturday and Sundays. I am pleased to report that, once again, no tuberculosis was found in cattle, and the quality of meat produced is excellent.

TUBERCULOSIS %

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
23.96	24.49	13.81	12.43	12.97	8.36	6.54	1.80	NIL	NIL

MEAT INSPECTION (CONTINUED)

The following table gives details of meat inspected during, 1962.

MEAT INSPECTION 1962.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows only	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	655	43	-	2223	629
Number Inspected	655	43	-	2223	629
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cyst Bovis</u>					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	52	20	-	102	41
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	8.10	50.0	-	2.75	3.41
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned (including whole carcasses, if any)	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cyst Bovis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned, carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and Totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All Cattle Killed:-</u>					
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

On January 1st, 1962, all slaughterhouses complied structurally with the Slaughterhouse Regulations. There were one or two minor omissions but these have now been rectified. Generally all premises were well maintained and kept in a clean condition.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

One dust deposit gauge was maintained in Dale Road, Matlock throughout the year and the following table gives details of the result:-

	<u>Total Solids</u> <u>Tons per</u> <u>Sq. Mile</u>	<u>Calcium</u> <u>Tons per</u> <u>Sq. Mile</u>
January, 1962.	35.40	4.57
February	19.87	2.45
March	30.07	2.58
April	18.35	2.22
May	28.02	3.6
June	23.12	1.82
July	17.29	1.46
August	18.32	1.63
September	28.95	3.67
October	26.13	2.45
November	19.28	2.05
December	No result - ice	

As can be seen the deposit remained fairly high at all times.

Whenever excessive smoke emissions were observed, contact was made with the management concerned and full co-operation was always evident. Domestic and industrial smoke, however, are not the only air pollutants in this district, as on occasions heavy emissions of limestone dust are seen arising from the plant in Cawdor Quarry and I am sure that further efforts on the part of the Quarry Owners are necessary to minimise this nuisance which affects many residents in the town area.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1962.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Local Authy	Non-Agricultural Dwelling-houses. (inc. Council houses).	All other (including Business Premises).	Total of Cols. 1,2,3.	Agricultural
I. No. of properties in Local Authority's District	51	6132	834	7017	136
II. No. of properties inspected as a result of notification	15	89	33	137	2
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat					
Major					
Minor	3	11	12	26	2
House mouse					
Major					
Minor	3	9	2	14	-
III. No. of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	36	477	164	677	94
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat					
Major					
Minor	2	7	14	23	3
House mouse					
Major					
Minor	2	4	6	12	-
IV. Total No. of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	1	19	6	26	-
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat					
Major					
Minor	-	1	1	2	-
House mouse					
Major					
Minor					
V. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	-	-	-	-	-
VI. No. of infested properties (in Sections II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	10	32	30	72	2
VII. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Notice of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Work. (i.e. Roofing)	-	-	-	-	-
IX. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
X. Legal Proceedings.	-	-	-	-	-
XI. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out				19	

